

KAISER'S ANSWER, DEFIANT IN ITS TONE, MEETS UNITED STATES SUBSEA VIEW CONDITIONALLY

FOUR MORE IRISH REBELS ARE KILLED

Found Guilty of Treason by
Court Martial and Face
Firing Squad at Dawn
on Friday.

SEVENTEEN OTHERS GET TEN YEARS IN PRISON

Fifteen Sentenced to Death
Are Given Commutations.
One Draws Sentence
of Eight Years.

International News Service:
DUBLIN, May 5.—Four more
leaders of the Irish rebels were shot
this morning.

They had been found guilty of
treason by a general field court
martial.

The victims were:
Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly,
Michael O'Hannahan and William
Pearse.

Plunkett was one of the seven
Sinn Fein men who signed the
proclamation declaring Ireland free
and independent of England.

The other three took an active
part in preparing for the uprising
and were engaged in the actual
fighting, but were not signers of the
proclamation.

The death sentences were carried
out by a firing squad at dawn.
Seventeen other rebel leaders
were sentenced to 10 years' im-
prisonment.

The text of the official statement
follows:
"Following further results of the
trial of Sinn Fein rebels it is an-
nounced that the following were
convicted and sentenced to death:
Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly,
Michael O'Hannahan and William
Pearse. They were shot this morn-
ing after their sentences were con-
firmed by the general officer com-
manding-in-chief.

15 Get Commutations.
The following 15 men, who had
been sentenced to death by the court
martial had their sentences com-
muted to 10 years' penal servitude:

"Thomas Bevan, Thomas Walsh,
Finian Lynch, Michael Mervyn, Denis
O'Callaghan, P. E. Sweeney, Patrick
McNestry, Peter Clancy, William
Tobin, George Irvine, John Doherty,
J. J. Walsh, James Mellin, J. J.
Reid and John Williams.

"Another prisoner, John Mc-
Carthy, who had been sentenced to
death, had his sentence commuted
to eight years' imprisonment.

"Two other prisoners, Francis
Fahey and Richard Daveys, were
sentenced to 10 years."

William Pearse was a brother to
the "provisional president of the
Irish republic," who was executed in
Dublin earlier in the week.

HERR PROMISES TO SET TIME FOR MEDIATION IN PITTSBURGH STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—
Characterized by the failure of Pres't E.
M. Herr, of the Westinghouse Electric
and Mfg. Co., to reply to their
request that he set a time and place
for a conference looking to the
settlement of other strikes in the
Pittsburgh district, the mediation
committee of the strikers adjourned
today without taking action.

Pres't Herr has promised a reply
for today and says he will deliver it
before nightfall.

Under the protection of four cav-
alry and one infantry company many
of those who had walked out of
other plants returned to their work
today. Some mills estimate that
they are running with 80 per cent
of their men at work.

POSTMASTER ELECTED.

International News Service:
KENDALVILLE, Ind., May 5.—
George W. Ray was elected post-
master at Wolcottville over H. Frank
Myers in an election in which only
democrats were allowed to vote. Rep.
Cyrus Cline plans to call other post-
master elections in his district to
avoid factional trouble.

High Spots of German Note

Outstanding features of the
German reply, defining Ger-
many's attitude on the question
of the submarine warfare, fol-
low:

The German admiralty has is-
sued a new order to submarine
commanders (a copy of which is
included in the note), by which
no more merchant ships shall be
sunk without first being visited
and searched and that all per-
sons on board the merchant
ships shall be given a chance to
escape.

Germany declares that unless
the United States compels Eng-
land to cease "violating the
rules of international law," a
new situation will arise in which
the German government "must
reserve for itself complete lib-
erty of decision."

The United States has dis-
criminated against her in favor
of the allies.

The German people have be-
come aroused by the attitude of
the United States.

The German government is
determined not to give up its
most effective weapon (the sub-
marine) although a restriction
of its use will be allowed.

The United States is expected
to cooperate with Germany in
"restoring the freedom of the
seas."

The German government wishes
to prevent a break with the
United States.

The German government wants
to confine fighting to belligerent
nations and not extend the
bloodshed to countries at peace.

The United States will be held
responsible if the German armies
are defeated through the "star-
vation policy" laid down by Eng-
land in her blockade.

Germany intends to continue
her submarine warfare and fre-
quent references are made in
the note to "the German peo-
ple" as apart from the German
government.

The note intimates that re-
sponsibility for a break would
rest with the United States and
the note plainly indicates that a
further exchange of representa-
tions is desired before certain
elements of the submarine con-
troversy are entered upon.

GERMANS ASSUME NEW OFFENSIVE

Paris Admits Teuton Hosts
Establish Footing at
Hill No. 304.

International News Service:
PARIS, May 5.—The German of-
fensive on the front northwest of
Verdun has been reopened with ter-
rific violence.

The French war office in an offi-
cial communique today admitted that
the Germans had succeeded in pen-
etrating the French lines at several
points at Hill No. 304.

Following a bombardment of the
most violent the crown prince
hurled Hungarian legions against
the French positions.

At almost every point the Ger-
mans were hurled back, but at a few
places the Teutons were able to gain
a foothold in the French lines at
Hill No. 304.

On the west bank of the Meuse and
in the Woëvre district there were
furious artillery duels throughout
the night.

Hill No. 304 is a key position and
the Germans have been bombarding
it with varying intensity for five
days.

Text of Communique.
The text of the official com-
munique follows:

"South of the Somme a surprise
attack, attempted by the enemy on
our trenches in the neighborhood of
Cappy, was a complete failure.

West of the Meuse, after an ex-
tremely violent bombardment, the
Germans laid yesterday afternoon
made a strong attack on our posi-
tions north of Hill No. 304. They
were repulsed on most of the front,
but got a foothold in some places in
our advanced trenches.

"East of the Meuse, in the Woëvre
region, there was intermittent ar-
tillery activity.

"On the rest of the front it was
relatively quiet."

ACTION NOW DEPENDS ON WILSON VIEW

Officialdom at Washington
Gravely Apprehensive That
Break May Result From
Germany's Attitude.

ADMIT NOTE IS OPEN TO TWO INTERPRETATIONS

Tone of Unfriendliness is Con-
ceded to be Largely For
"Home Consumption"
of Teutons.

International News Service:
WASHINGTON, May 5.—Gravely
apprehensive, Washington today
awaited Pres't Wilson's interpreta-
tion of the German reply to the
American submarine ultimatum.
Made public in Berlin this morning,
Officialdom was widely divided as to
the effect of the note. The text, it
was admitted, was open to two in-
terpretations—either that it did, or it
did not meet the views of the pres-
ident.

Those who argued that it did
pointed out that the only part of
the rejoinder which showed definite
action, set forth that Germany had
changed the orders given her sub-
marine commanders so that now they
specifically are instructed to ob-
serve the requirements of international
law in attacking merchantmen, and
also to save lives except when ves-
sels resist or try to escape. Those
taking an opposite view, and they
include many of the administration
leaders, insisted that the concession
is so hinged upon conditions that it
does not meet the views of the
United States, and that Pres't Wilson
has no alternative under his own
note of April 18 but to recall Am-
bassador Gerard and hand Am-
bassador von Bernstorff his passports.

Defer Comment.
The president and his cabinet had
before them today the press dis-
patches containing the note. But the
pleasant fiction of not considering
any text but that officially com-
municated by Ambassador Gerard as
the official one, was resorted to in
order to evade any expression of any
sort that could be construed as in-
dicating the attitude to be taken by
the administration. The Gerard text
is on the way by cable in code and
it cannot get into Pres't Wilson's
hands, state department officials say,
much before tomorrow. It was em-
phatically asserted at both the white
house and the state department that
there will be no undue haste in
reaching the decision on whether the
note is satisfactory or not. The pres-
ident and Sec'y Lansing will digest
the entire note before reaching any
conclusion and even the president's
closest advisers declined to hazard a
guess as to what his attitude is like-
ly to be.

Tone for "Home Consumption."
So far as the general tone of the
reply was concerned, officials con-
ceded its seeming unfriendliness, but
it was pointed out that this was to
be expected owing to the fact that
the German government was com-
pelled to take into consideration the
effect any concessions whatever to
the United States would have upon
the German people who consider the
submarine the nation's chief weapon
for offensive operations on the sea.

The accusations that this govern-
ment has favored the allies and dis-
criminated against Germany have
been expected by officials here and
are discounted by the realization
that a good part of this paragraph
is designed for home consumption.

The real crux of the situation was
contained in the declaration by the
German government that its orders
to its submarine commanders now
have been changed. Taken by them-
selves, the new orders would abso-
lutely prevent a break because they
fully meet what Sec'y of State Lan-
sing said a fortnight ago would be
necessary to satisfy this government.

Condition is Important.
But the fact that Germany has
seen fit to couple with the condition
that the German government now
"will expect the United States to de-

Text of Germany's Reply to U. S. Demand For Curtailment of Submarine Warfare

International News Service:

BERLIN, May 5.—Germany's re-
ply to the note of the United States
which was made public today de-
fends Germany's submarine war-
fare. Germany does not regard the
reply as final. In the response the
opportunity is asked to make fur-
ther representations to the United
States, particularly in regard to the
Sussex.

The note declares that the German
government has restricted her subma-
rine activities to her own disad-
vantage and to the advantage of the
allies, adding:

"No such consideration has ever
been shown neutrals by Great Brit-
ain and her allies."

The contention of the imperial
German government is that the subma-
rine warfare of this nation has al-
ways been conducted with regard to
the rules of war.

The exception has been in the case
of enemy trade or carried on in the
"war zone" waters around the Brit-
ish Isles, the note states.

However, no assurances were ever
given to the United States in respect
to such trade. It was declared by the
foreign office.

The United States is charged with
responsibility for the dangers con-
fronting citizens of that country
traveling upon ships flying the flag
of a belligerent nation.

Puts Blame on United States.
If the United States had accepted
the proposals of Germany, the note
says, the greater part of these ac-
cidents to citizens of the United States
would have been avoided.

"The German government still
stands by its offer to come to an
agreement along these lines," says
the foreign office.

It is alleged that the United States
has made a series of statements to
Germany which have for their aim
the charge that the German admi-
rality has been conducting its under-
water warfare ruthlessly and with-
out regard for the laws of war and
humanity. This is denied. It is also
charged that representations were
made to the German government by
the United States which were not
substantiated by facts.

The note opens with mention of
the Sussex case and the first sec-
tions of it are less conciliatory than
had been expected. In fact, there was
a defiant tone about it.

Following is the full text of the
German note:

"The undersigned, in behalf of the
imperial German government, has
the honor to present to his excel-
lency Mr. James W. Gerard, the
following reply to the note of April
20, regarding the conduct of German
submarine warfare.

"The German government handed
over to the proper naval authorities

and insist that the British govern-
ment forthwith observe the inter-
national laws universally recog-
nized before the war," and with the
threat that if the United States shall
fail to attain the object it desires, the
German government would be fac-
ing a new situation in which it must
reserve for itself complete liberty of
action," has admittedly complicated
the situation. The men who best
know Pres't Wilson's mind insisted
today that he will not accept any
such limited acceptance of his
original demand. They say that he
has asserted to all of his advisers
that the United States will not be
any party to bargaining to compel
belligerents to observe the recog-
nized rules of civilized warfare.

And if he considers the orders to
the submarine commanders condi-
tional upon the demand for action
against Great Britain these officials
declare that he will have no hesi-
tation in shaping his future course of
action along the lines he already has
mapped out in the warning to Ger-
many.

Congress With President.
Many of the senate and house
leaders took the view that the Ger-
man reply was such a sweeping vic-
tory for the United States that the
president should accept it even
though it did not go as far as he de-
sired. But they admitted that they
were not prepared to support the
president if he should rule otherwise
and should order a break in diplo-
matic relations. In fact, it was cer-
tain today that no matter which way
the president interpreted the note he
would be upheld by a big majority in
both houses of congress. Even the
men who have advocated peace at
any price admitted today that the
president will have almost unani-
mous support in any action that he
now shall take.

The most hopeful feature of the
entire question was the very frank
admission by Germany that she
wants to confine the fighting to bel-
ligerent nations and does not desire
that the bloodshed shall extend to
any countries now at peace.

for early investigation the evidence
concerning the Sussex communi-
cated by the government of the
United States. Judging by the re-
sults that the investigation has hith-
erto yielded, the German govern-
ment is alive to the possibility that
the ship mentioned in the note of
April 18 as having been torpedoed
by a German submarine is actually
identical with the Sussex.

Would Reverse Decision.
"The German government begs to
reserve further communication on
the matter until certain points are
ascertained, which are of decisive
importance for establishing the facts
of the case. Should it turn out that
the commander was wrong in as-
suming the vessel to be a man-of-
war, the German government will
not fail to draw the consequence re-
sulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of
the Sussex, the government of the
United States made a series of state-
ments, the gist of which is the asser-
tion that the incident is to be con-
sidered but one instance of a delib-
erate method of indiscriminate de-
struction of vessels of all sorts, na-
tionalities, and destinations by Ger-
man submarine commanders.

The German government must em-
phatically repudiate the assertion.
The German government, however,
thinks it of little avail to enter into
details in the present stage of affairs,
more particularly as the government
of the United States omitted to sub-
stantiate the assertion by reference
to concrete facts.

"The German government will
only state that it has imposed far-
reaching restraints upon the use of
the submarine weapon, solely in con-
sideration of neutral interests, in
spite of the fact that these restric-
tions are necessarily of advantage to
Germany's enemies. No such con-
sideration has ever been shown neu-
trals by Great Britain and her allies.

Ordered to Obey Law.
"The German submarine forces
have had, in fact, orders to conduct
the submarine warfare in accord-
ance with the general principles of
visit and search, and the destruction
of merchant vessels recognized by
international law, the sole exception
being the conduct of warfare against
enemy trade carried on in the war
zone surrounding Great Britain.

With regard to these, no assurances
have ever been given to the govern-
ment of the United States. No such
assurances are contained in the de-
claration of Feb. 8, 1916.

"The German government cannot
admit any doubt that these orders
were given or are executed in good
faith. Errors, actually occurred.
They can in no kind of warfare be
avoided altogether. Allowances must

be made in the conduct of naval
warfare against an enemy resorting
to all kinds of ruses whether per-
missible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of
errors naval warfare just like war-
fare on land, implies unavoidable
dangers for neutral persons and
goods entering the fighting zone.
Even in such cases where the naval
action is confined to ordinary forms
of cruiser warfare, neutral persons
and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German government has re-
peatedly and explicitly pointed out
the dangers from mines that have
led to the loss of numerous ships.

Made Proposals to U. S.
"The German government has
made several proposals to the gov-
ernment of the United States in or-
der to reduce to a minimum for
American travelers and goods the in-
herent dangers of naval warfare.
Unfortunately the government of the
United States decided not to accept
the proposals. Had it accepted the
government of the United States
would have been instrumental in
preventing the greater part of the
accidents that American citizens
have met with in the meantime.

The German government still
stands by its offer to come to an
agreement along these lines.

Must Retain Weapon.
"As the German government re-
peatedly declared, it cannot dispense
with the use of the submarine
weapon in the conduct of warfare
against enemy trade. The German
government, however, has now de-
cided to make a further concession,
adapting methods of submarine war
to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the
German government is actuated by
considerations which are above the
level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches
no less importance to the sacred
principles of humanity than the gov-
ernment of the United States. It
again fully takes into account that
both governments for many years
cooperated in developing interna-
tional law in conformity with these
principles, the ultimate object of which
has always been to confine warfare
on both sea and land to armed
forces of belligerents and safeguard
as far as possible noncombatants
against the horrors of war.

"But, while these considerations
are of great weight, they alone,
under the present circumstances
would not by themselves have de-
termined the attitude of the German
government.

Blames British Government.
"In answer to the appeal by the
government of the United States on
behalf of the sacred principles of
humanity and international law the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

CABINET TAKES UP GERMAN NOTE

Text is Discussed But No
Comment Will Be Made
by Officials.

International News Service:
WASHINGTON, May 5.—For two
hours and 15 minutes Pres't Wilson
and his cabinet today discussed the
newspaper text of the German reply
to the American submarine ultima-
tum.

It was stated afterward that in
the absence of Ambassador Gerard's
official text of the communication no
decision was reached. Not a single
member of the cabinet would dis-
cuss the reply. The president, it was
learned, asked all of them to refrain
from making any statement in view
of the critical state of the relations
with Germany.

The Gerard text, which is not ex-
pected to differ in any way from the
text which was before the cabinet,
probably will not reach here before
tomorrow and state department ex-
perts said this afternoon that it will
require at least five hours to decide
if it is complete.

Sentiment in official circles is
hopelessly divided over whether the
text of the reply will prove accept-
able to the president. The line-up is
unchanged from what it was the day
the president delivered his last ad-
dress to congress. Sentiment for the
most part was pessimistic, although
many members of the senate and
house expressed the hope that even
yet a way out would be found and a
break prevented.

PROGRESS of the War

International News Service:
BERLIN, May 5.—Severe fighting
is in progress between the Germans
and British over a front of nearly 20
miles.

On the Verdun front the French
were compelled to evacuate defen-
sive positions west of Avocourt.

Announcement of these operations
were communicated in an official
statement issued by the German war
office today.

It was stated by the war office
the abandoned positions of the
French were destroyed by the Ger-
mans without being occupied.

International News Service:
WASHINGTON, May 5.—The
state department this afternoon an-
nounced the receipt through the
American embassy at London of the
reported damage or sinking of four
vessels within a month, two of them
probably being torpedoed. The ves-
sels were:

British schooner Maud, sunk May
3, near Jersey, England, "probably
torpedoed."

British steamer Rochester City,
sunk on May 2, "cause unknown."

Belgian steamer Fridland, "dam-
aged by mine."

Spanish steamer Vinifreda, "prob-
ably torpedoed and sunk," on April
3.

Britain Accedes
To U. S. Orders
Release of Men

LONDON, May 5.—The Brit-
ish government today gave or-
ders for the release of 28 men
taken from the American
steamship China by a British
cruiser while enroute from
Shanghai to San Fran-
cisco.

International News Service:
COUNT STAYS AT HOTEL.
NEW YORK, May 5.—Count
Johann von Bernstorff, German
ambassador to the United States,
remained in seclusion in his
apartments in the Ritz Carlton
hotel today and refused to make
any comment on the German
note.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.
International News Service:
LONDON, May 5.—The new
military service bill, making
conscription general, has been
amended to include Ireland, ac-
cording to the Exchange Tele-
graph.

Another amendment provides
immunity for Irish rebels who
took part in the recent uprising
if they enlist in the British
army.

PROBE ARREST OF
JAMES SULLIVAN

Railroad Head
Says Legislatures
Are a Menace

International News Service:
WASHINGTON, May 5.—"All leg-
islative bodies are a menace. In ac-
tion they are a calamity. A great
railway therefore must resort to
strong measures to protect its prop-
erty from confiscation."

This statement was made today by
Milton Smith, president of the
Louisville and Nashville railway, be-
fore Chairman Meyer, of the inter-
state commerce commission, who is
investigating the financial affairs of
the road. Smith gave it in justifica-
tion of the company's action in in-
tervening in the politics of every
state into which the railroad extends.

"Why shouldn't the Louisville and
Nashville enter politics to protect its
interests?" asked Pres't Smith. "If
you knew Mrs. Hetty Green, a very
capable woman, she would tell you
that her chief trouble in her career
has been in protecting her property.
Under our form of government prop-
erty is permitted to go almost any-
length to get peoples' property from
them so long as they can keep out
of jail. Our form of government
makes plutocrats an inevitable part
of society. The doctrine that all men
are equal is not sound when applied
to our people. Capital is the breath
of life and the shifting and dividing
and changing hands of capital is
what proves the inequality of the
people."

The expression of Mr. Smith's
principles of government prompted
Joseph W. Falk, chief counsel for
the interstate commerce commis-
sion, to charge the railroad president
with being an anarchist.

"The doctrine you say you believe
is the doctrine of the anarchist," he
said. "If you would not have the
present form of government, what
would you have? Should the rail-
roads rule the country?"

PANCHO VILLA IS LOCATED IN DURANGO

Pershing Wires That Bandit
Leader's Hiding Place is
Discovered and Prepares
to Resume Chase.

ALL OVER BUT SHOUTING. GEN. FUNSTON ASSERTS

Says Carranza Made Conces-
sions "Surprising to Us."
Supplies Go Forward
on Railroads.

International News Service:
EL PASO, Texas, May 5.—On the
eve of concluding the diplomatic
negotiations between the United
States and Mexico, the American
army has again definitely located
Pancho Villa.

Gen. Pershing, from his headquar-
ters near Nacaju, today wired
Gen. Funston that he has informa-
tion which he regards as reliable
that Villa is hiding in Durango. In
the message to Funston, it is un-
derstood, Gen. Pershing gave details
as to the bandit's hiding place.
These, however, were withheld by
Gen. Funston, who said it was im-
possible to reveal at this time, for
military reasons, the exact where-
abouts of Villa.

Coincident with the announcement
that Villa had again been located,
Gen. Funston made a significant
statement which indicates that the
American troops will not be restricted
in their pursuit of Villa as popularly
supposed.

Concession Surprising.
"It's all over but the shouting,"
said Gen. Funston. "Carranza made
concessions surprising to us. Of
course, there is a possibility that
new instructions from Mexico City
may complicate the situation, but
we think there is nothing left but
the last formal conference some time
today, at which the agreement will
be signed and ratified. Call it a pro-
tocol if you will—that agreement
which was reached Tuesday night."

Gives Use of Railroads.
Mexican Minister of War Obregon
today put the new American-Mexi-
can agreement into active operation
by giving his consent to the use of
Mexico's railways by American con-
tractors who are shipping supplies
to Gen. Pershing.

At a long conference with the con-
tractors, Gen. Obregon assured them
that they could count on his co-
operation for use of the roads, and
said he would give them an official
permit to this effect at once.

On the strength of this, a train
was hurriedly made up and loaded
with supplies. It left shortly after
noon. Another will go tomorrow.

To Give Out Text.
Sec'y of War Baker today an-
nounced the text of the agreement
entered into between Gen. Scott and
Gen. Obregon would be made public
this afternoon at the white house.
This was taken to mean that Gen.
Carranza has accepted the agree-
ment as the announcement previous-
ly was made that until Carranza did
so the text would not be given out
here. Sec'y Baker, however, de-
clined to say whether advice had
been received that Carranza had ac-
cepted the agreement.

Gen. Carranza has been given
another opportunity by Pres't Wilson
to demonstrate his ability to con-
trol affairs in Mexico. This is the
interpretation given in official cir-
cles today to Mr. Wilson's approval
of the agreement reached at the
border conference between Gen.
Scott and Funston and Gen. Obregon,
Carranza's minister of war.